

LEADERS DECLARE WAR TO THE DEATH ON THE INSURGENTS

Republican Committee to Win At Risk of Splitting Party.

PREFERENCE SHOWN TO THE DEMOCRATS

Last Opportunity Is Offered "Backsliders" to Return to the Bandwagon.

Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, three Republican strongholds, will receive no assistance from the Republican Congressional committee in the next election if their State conventions follow the wishes of the State leaders and declare against the present tariff law.

Iowa, whose convention is scheduled for the early part of June, has two Senators who fought the present tariff law tooth and nail. The leaders of the Congressional committee are confident that the convention will attack the tariff and the Administration. When this is done the committee will say: "Fight your own battles, and win them if you can. You get no help from us."

A similar performance is expected from Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Will Help Hepburn.

In Iowa Col. "Pete" Hepburn wants to run again for Congress, and he has been promised the aid of the Congressional committee, irrespective of whether Doliver and Cummins support him or put a "progressive" in the field.

All these facts are but corroborating evidence of the determination of the national leaders either to stamp out "insurgency" or put a split into the party organization which will make the Grand Canyon look like an insignificant ditch. Moreover, rather than help to elect "insurgents" to Congress—the insurgents who fight the Administration—the leaders would prefer to see Democrats take their places on the rolls. A positive, unwavering policy in regard to the insurgents has been adopted by the committee. In polite language it is that "the committee will help all good Republicans for their nominations and elections."

War to the Death.

The committee will go so far as to take a hand at preventing the nomination of Republicans who are hostile to the Administration or the present organization of the House. For instance, if there are up for nomination, a "regular" and an insurgent, that particular district will be flooded with literature sent to the newspapers and to individuals showing that the "regular cause" is the cause of Republicanism, and that insurgency is the enemy of the party. And it is natural to assume that the literature will be backed up by any other assistance the "regular" may need.

If the "insurgent" wins the nomination, he will not be helped in any way by the committee, and the Democrat will have an unhampered chance to get his scalp.

There is no doubt that a determined effort will be made to swing the conventions of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin into line with the Administration, but there is grave doubt that the attempt will be successful in any of the three cases. If failure results from the effort, the effect will be almost certain defeat for the Republicans in the next House. Many politicians have been surprised by the determined stand the committee has taken for the destruction of the insurgents.

All Is Staked.

Nothing like it has been attempted for many years. It is proposed to juggle the men who oppose the organization, and to stake everything on the chance of killing insurgency. There are those who do not believe the insurgent wave can be put down. If that party is to be true, the Republican party will receive one of the severest blows it has had in years.

Opportunity is now being given the insurgents to come to the front. If that reservation, they are being told that Cannon will not again run for the Speakership of the House and that the House Committee on Rules will be enlarged. It is also being pointed out to them that an agreement may be reached later as to whether or not the Speaker of the House should be included in the membership of the Rules Committee.

But little hope is entertained of (Continued on Eleventh Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

Fair weather continued during the last twenty-four hours throughout the country.

No important change in temperature is indicated for any region during the next forty-eight hours, and the pressure distribution is such as to indicate temperatures near or above the normal in all parts of the country during the next several days.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.

Fair tonight; Thursday unsettled; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight about 32 degrees; light to moderate northwesterly winds, shifting to northeasterly Thursday.

TEMPERATURES.	
8 a. m.	40
9 a. m.	41
10 a. m.	42
11 a. m.	43
12 noon	44
1 p. m.	45
2 p. m.	46
3 p. m.	47

SUN TABLE.	
Sun rises.	6:22
Sun sets.	6:30

TIDE TABLE.		
Today—High tide.	8:15 a. m. and 6:42 p. m.; low tide.	12:35 a. m. and 12:45 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide.	7:39 a. m. and 7:32 p. m.; low tide.	1:21 a. m. and 1:36 p. m.

CONDITION OF THE WATER.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., March 8.—Potomac cloudy and Shenandoah muddy this morning.

GAS INVESTIGATION TAKING WIDE RANGE

More Thorough Probe Than First Intended Now Expected.

SENATE AND HOUSE MAY JOIN FORCES

Combined Inquiry Would Result In Marked Changes, Is General Belief.

The investigation of the Washington Gas Light Company, provided for in a resolution adopted by the Senate Committee on Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia, today, gives promise of being more sweeping and thorough than originally expected.

The House District Committee this morning decided to confer with the Senate committee, with the view of holding a joint investigation into the general gas problem by both houses of Congress.

If the Senate committee decides in favor of a point investigation, it means that out of the inquiry not only will grow model legislation for the control of capitalization of public service corporations in the District, but that a further reduction in the price of gas furnished to residents of the District, very likely will be the result.

Price of Gas.

The decision of the House District Committee was made in connection with a bill now before that committee which provides that the price of gas sold in the District shall not exceed 30 cents a thousand cubic feet. The bill was reported by the subcommittee on education, labor, and charities, with the recommendation that it be made the subject of a series of hearings, and that it be otherwise exhaustively investigated.

When the bill was brought up at the meeting of the full committee this morning, the suggestion was made that in view of the Senate committee having determined to conduct a general gas investigation, now would be a splendid opportunity for the House committee to join forces with it and specialize on the feature of gas shares. It was pointed out that by working together in this manner the two committees could go over the entire gas situation in the District and conduct a more thorough investigation than would be possible if the work be done independently.

This suggestion seemed to impress the members of the committee so favorably that the recommendation of the subcommittee providing for a separate inquiry was not considered. Chairman Smith was instructed to confer with the Senate committee and ascertain if the proposed joint investigation could be made. In the event of a decision to the contrary, being reached, Chairman Smith will appoint a subcommittee of five members to represent the House in the investigation.

House Wants Action.

Should the proposed joint investigation fail to materialize, it is regarded as practically certain that the House committee will conduct an inquiry of its own into the specific problem of gas prices. However, the two bills which would be considered by a joint inquiry cover the whole situation so thoroughly that there is little doubt that the joint investigation will not readily favor the joint investigation.

The House District Committee this morning reported five measures and tabled an equal number. The bills reported are the following:

H. R. 1962, enabling the Telephone Company to transact general business in the District of Columbia.

H. R. 2239, requiring telegraph companies in the District to pay a tax on gross receipts.

H. R. 1963, authorizing the extension of Princeton place northwest from Georgia avenue to Rock Creek Church road.

H. R. 1954, authorizing the extension of Van Buren street from its present eastern terminus west of Fifth street to its present western terminus east of Third street, with a width of ninety feet.

H. R. 1732, authorizing the extension of Underwood street from its present western terminus east of Pincus branch road to Piney Branch road with a width of ninety feet.

The following measures were tabled:

H. R. 1733, providing for a superintendent of buildings and supplies under the Board of Education in the District.

H. R. 1349, making it unlawful to fly kites or send up balloons upon or over any street or avenue.

H. R. 2291, providing that medical inspectors shall not reply upon principals or teachers to select the children in the public schools who are in need of medical inspection.

H. R. 1220, requiring the paying of a tax of \$5 a week on baseball grounds.

H. R. 2131, authorizing the purchase of lands for widening Park road.

The committee held over for future consideration S. 522, authorizing the closing of E-Forty-first street northeast, between Warren and Yuma streets.

D. A. R. OFFICERS RESOLVED NOT TO PAY MISS GERALD

Lawyer for Employee Who Refuses to Be Discharged Declares Lawsuit Will Begin If Wages Are Not Forthcoming—Situation Embarrassing.

Miss Agnes Gerald will not receive any pay from the Daughters of the American Revolution at the end of this month.

This statement was made today by an officer of the organization very close to the pay roll, who said "Mrs. Scott would kill me if she knew I told."

The failure to pay Miss Gerald will be the signal for a lawsuit, according to her attorney, L. Cabell Williamson. Incidentally, embarrassed is a mild word for the officers stationed down at Continental Hall. With Mrs. Matthew S. Scott, the president, playing Seylla on one hand, and with an unknown Charlybids, in the shape of the national board of managers, to meet next month on the other, they are "up a tree."

CONFEREES HAVE PLAYGROUND BILL

Senate a Second Time Sends Appropriation Back for Compromise.

SENATOR EXPLAINS PRESENT SITUATION

Will Insist Government and District Bear Expense Jointly.

Senator Gallinger today explained to the Senate why the \$17,000 playground appropriation had been stricken from the District appropriation bill.

He said no provision had been made for the supervision of this expenditure in the first place, and in the second that the sum was appropriated entirely out of the Treasury of the District.

He said that under the organic law, and by all precedent, this money should have been taken equally from the Government and District funds.

It was upon the consideration of the House report rejecting the conference report on account of the playground clause that Senator Gallinger made his statement.

Says Principle Was Violated.

"When this bill came to the Senate from the House," he said, "it contained a provision appropriating \$17,000 to be paid wholly from the District fund. There was no item providing for the supervision of this expenditure. Under our organic law an equal division of this money should have come from the Treasury and from the District. During my long service in the Senate there has been no violation of this principle."

"The Senate originally embodied this provision making the appropriation of \$17,000, payment to be made equally by the Treasury and the District. However, when the matter went to conference, the conferees settled the whole proposition by striking out the provision entirely."

"Now the House has rejected the conferees' report because the playgrounds appropriation is not included. The conferees made the mistake of exceeding their authority in striking out the whole clause, the House maintaining that the question of an appropriation or no appropriation was not at issue."

Back to Conference.

"I move that the Senate further insist upon its amendment, and that the matter be sent to conference again. I hope we will be able to adjust this satisfactorily."

The motion of Senator Gallinger prevailed. The president appointed the Senator from New Hampshire and Senators Elkins and Foster as managers of the conference.

The members of the Playground Association have temporarily suspended their work urging members to Congress to obtain a reinstatement of the playground item in the final draft of the District appropriation bill, that they might correct what they call the misinformation of certain members of Congress regarding the method of administering the funds appropriated by Congress and subscribed by the people of the District.

This information is contained in the report of the association made to the Commissioners of the District, the members declare, and a copy of this report was mailed to every member of the House and Senate at the same time it was sent to the Commissioner.

Expenditures Scrutinized.

This report shows, they state further, that the expenditure of every penny of the funds at the disposal of the Association was scrutinized by a committee of professional expert accountants hired for the purpose and that the disbursements of the money appropriated by Congress were under the additional supervision of the Auditor of the District of Columbia, the Auditor for the State, and other departments, and the Comptroller of the Treasury.

They declare further that the present secretary of the association, James E. West, is serving without salary and that he has no financial interest of any sort in the various appropriations or funds of the organization. It is also stated that Dr. Curtis, the organizer of the playgrounds movement in the District, has not been connected with the association for almost a year and has had nothing to do with the raising of funds in Congress or before the public since 1908.

This attitude has been adopted by the members of the association in view (Continued on Sixth Page.)

Will Devote Life to Her Children



MRS. JOHN P. CUDAHY.

WON'T SEEK DIVORCE, SAYS MRS. CUDAHY

Will Leave Husband and Devote Life to Her Children.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9.—Because of her love for her five children, and not because she fears "staring revelations," Mrs. John P. Cudahy, whose husband seriously wounded Jere F. Lillis, the banker, declared today that she would not seek a divorce, but will remain in Kansas City and devote her time to her children.

Charging her husband with being a coward, and asserting that Lillis, in all his relations with her was honorable, Mrs. Cudahy today again declared she will never again live with Cudahy.

"I will stay here and take care of my children," said Mrs. Cudahy today. "They are the loveliest children in the world. For their sake I will not bring suit for divorce. But never, never again will I live with their father. The idea would be absurd."

Today Mrs. Cudahy repeated her charge that the whole trouble was due to Cudahy's alleged brutality and insane jealousy. She said that she and Lillis had been in the Cudahy library only a few minutes when Cudahy and his chauffeur rushed in.

Living Apart.

Mrs. Cudahy is at the family residence, while Mr. Cudahy has rooms in town. Although Mrs. Cudahy has stated she will not seek a divorce, it is believed she will seek a separation. This, it is asserted, she will do on the advice of her father.

Lillis' wounds are healing nicely. It is stated by the surgeons that he is not permanently injured. They declare that if he escapes blood poisoning, he will recover shortly. There is danger, however, of the wounds becoming infected, as the knife used by Cudahy was old and rusty.

Lillis' reticence and refusal to discuss the case adds to the mystery. It is intensified by his declaration that he will not prosecute.

Father Is Bitter.

General Cowin scored Cudahy today for his treatment of his wife. "My daughter has suffered much at the hands of her husband," said General Cowin, "and she will not have to stand it any more."

Efforts to find Moss, known as Fenn, the chauffeur, who helped slash Lillis, have been unavailing.

PARSON IS LYNCHED BY MISSISSIPPIANS

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 9.—Parson Wallace, a negro preacher, was taken from the county jail and lynched here shortly before noon today.

A death watch had been maintained at the jail since early last night. Wallace engaged in a revolver fight with a policeman, in which both were seriously wounded. The mob surrounded the jail, but was kept quiet by a statement from the sheriff that Wallace probably would die.

When it became known that he might recover the mob took him from the jail. The officer shot by Wallace will recover.

CONVENTION VOTES NATIONAL STRIKE

President Mahon Carries Pennsylvania Labor Men By Storm.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., March 9.—Declaring that the only remedy for the Philadelphia strike, should arbitration be refused, would be a national strike, President W. D. Mahon, of the Street Car Men's Union, followed by ten delegates from Philadelphia, suddenly appeared at the session of the State Federation of Labor here today.

Taking the convention by storm, he asked that a motion be presented endorsing a national strike, which was at once adopted, and a committee was appointed to take action.

In addition to Mahon, the speakers were William J. Tracey, of Philadelphia; J. J. Thorpe and W. J. Kelly, of Pittsburgh.

After the passing of the resolution, which was carried with the greatest enthusiasm, it was decided that a committee of nine be appointed to arrange for effecting the resolution and determining the methods to be employed.

1,200 MEN LEAVE BALDWIN WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the doors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, employing 1,200 men, were thrown open and 1,300 workmen marched out the plant, on strike.

The labor leaders declared 4,000 had already gone out. If these figures are true, nearly one-half the men in the plant have gone out.

General Manager Voucin still persists in the statement that only 400 of the men in the plant have quit and that the work is not seriously crippled.

OCTOGENARIAN MARRIES SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD BRIDE

Only Few Invited Guests Allowed to Witness Ceremony At Mendota Apartments—Both Descendants of Famous Families.

Behind locked doors and shaded windows, and in the presence of a few selected friends, the culmination of a romance of the long ago was consummated this noon in the Mendota, Twentieth street and Kalorama road, when Julius A. de Lagnel, eighty-four years old, the last of a distinguished Huguenot family of this city, and Mrs. Josephine C. Cowles, three score and four years, were married by the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Kelly.

Secrecy marked the ceremonies. The room where the marriage took place, according to a glimpse obtained of the interior when one of the guests entered, was decorated with roses and brightly lighted with electricity and candles. Colonel de Lagnel and his bride-to-be occupied seats in the west part of the room, the guests standing near by, while the shaded door was closely guarded by a butler, who refused entrance to all not invited.

But little information of Colonel de Lagnel or his bride was given to the press by a woman who evidently was master of ceremonies.

"You may state," she said, "that the marriage is the culmination of an acquaintance covering a long period of years. Both Colonel de Lagnel and Mrs. Cowles have been married, this being the second time for each. They are both of an aristocratic family. He is the last of his family. Mrs. Cowles is of a noted family, having relatives in the Diplomatic Corps and a brother in China connected with the Government."

THOUSANDS APPLY FOR LITTLE BANKS

Mothers and Grandmothers Jostle Side By Side With Little Ones.

The little germ of thrift was today planted in the systems of many hundreds of girls and women by The Washington Times Savings Bank plan.

The announcement that this would be "Ladies' Day" at the savings bank window in The Times building brought out so many of these girls and women that the line of those waiting to receive banks was almost as long as that of yesterday, when 2,000 men, women, boys and girls waited patiently their turn to receive a bank and check.

Today grandmothers came with their granddaughters, mothers were accompanied by their own mothers, groups of girls "chums" came together, and for two or three hours the space in front of The Times building might have been named "The Fort of Missing Men."

Women were everywhere, and as women usually do, they talked.

Taught to Save Money.

From the moment the first bank was given out until the ever-lengthening line had slowly wedged its way into The Times office and out again, there was a continual merry chatter. Many most enthusiastic comments were heard upon the unique plan, originated by Louis Rich, and put into execution by The Times of starting a savings fund for thousands of homes.

"Here I am, the mother of six children, and The Times had to come along and teach me to save money," one woman was heard to say.

"Well, I am glad I'm going to learn (Continued on Page Twelve.)

CLAIM THAT PEARY REACHED THE POLE DOUBTED BY MACON

Protests That Stories Told of Discovery Seem Improbable.

URGES CONGRESS TO AWAIT PROOFS

Skeptical of Feats Related, He Objects to Honoring Explorer.

Frankly declaring that he is skeptical of the truth of Commander Robert E. Peary's claims that he reached the North Pole, on the ground that he could not have made the speed of travel reported, Representative Robert Bruce Macon of Arkansas, today, appeared before the subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee, of which he is a member, and protested against any legislation honoring Commander Peary.

After Mr. Macon had concluded the subcommittee voted almost unanimously to postpone action on the various Peary reward bills until Mr. Peary submit his proofs to Congress. The motion was made by Representative Bates of Pennsylvania, who is the author of one of the bills now before the committee. The only member of the committee who dissented to the postponement program was Representative Englebright of Wisconsin. Mr. Englebright did not vote at all.

Mr. Macon proposed that all pending bills to reward Mr. Peary should be sidetracked until the latter has finished his newspaper and magazine articles, and that then Congress should determine that the proofs be submitted to an impartial board of experts before legislative action is taken.

"Mr. Peary's discovery of the Pole must be established in the open and not in the dark," said Mr. Macon. "I am exceedingly skeptical about Mr. Peary's ever having reached the Pole and I am going to protest against Congress honoring him until he establishes that fact."

Skeptical as to Speed.

"I desire to call your attention especially to the speed of travel claimed by Peary for the very day that Captain Bartlett left him, until he returned to the same camp again and thence on to Cape Columbia, and especially to the speed from the time he left Bartlett until he returned to the same spot, when he was traveling over unknown seas with his negro valet and Eskimo companions."

"In his valet from Cape Columbia to where Bartlett left him and returned, they traveled thirty-one days and made 281 miles, or an average of 9.06 miles per day. This was not as good an average as the 13.3 claimed by Dr. Cook. In the same latitude. But, the astonishing part is the number of miles Peary says he traveled after Bartlett left him, when no white man was with him as witness, his only companion being a negro valet and four Eskimo servants, and four Eskimo companions."

Various Speeds Compared.

"His greatest marches, singularly, were all north of the Bartlett camp. From that time forward, going to the pole and returning to Cape Columbia, he claims to have made an average of twenty-six miles per day, or to be accurate, 26.1 miles per day for five days, until he reached the pole, and then 44 miles per day from the pole back to Bartlett's camp, or 132 miles in three days. He claims a speed of 24.8 miles for sixteen days from the pole back to Cape Columbia, 413 miles, the latter being almost three times as great an average as made with his supporting party."

"Bartlett left Peary after making a record of 16 miles per day for the journey that he, 281 miles in 31 days. The last three days of his return trip from the pole to the Bartlett camp, Commander Peary says, was made at the rate of 44 nautical miles per day, not counting detours, and that was done at the end of a long and arduous journey of 543 miles. 'Could the dogs in the fatigue condition haul loaded sleds for such a distance daily?'"

Cook's Record Compared.

Mr. Macon said he used it only for the purpose of the bill, but he suggested to the committee "suppose Mr. Peary turned back for Cape Columbia the very day after Bartlett left him, following in his tracks, with twenty-one days at his disposal." Captain Bartlett's record of speed on the return trip, Mr. Macon told the committee, a bit sarcastically, perhaps, would prove interesting.

"There were only two days in all of Dr. Cook's travels that he ever made as high as twenty-six miles a day," said Mr. Macon, continuing. "One was the day he started from Cape Columbia, when he made twenty-six miles, and again on March 21 when he made twenty-nine miles by traveling fourteen hours, every condition being favorable. He is reported to have fallen asleep as the snowhouse was being built, which would indicate about the limit of human endurance under exceptionally favorable ice and weather conditions."

"Peary says in his statement that April 6, the day he arrived at the pole, he made forty miles in twelve hours (the tables make it thirty-five nautical miles)."

Wants Feat Explained.

"Whatever may be the truth regarding this matter it would seem clear that Peary should furnish some clear explanation of this miraculous performance."

"With his 'ideal' equipment, as related by the editor of the American Geographical Society Magazine, and reiterated over and over again by Peary; with plenty of dogs and sleds in prime condition; an abundance of supplies; with an equipment of men and facilities unequalled in Arctic history; with advanced divisions to break the roads and build snow houses, sometimes to the extent of five marches ahead, so that at the end of the day his force could instantly retire and rest, conserving